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"Eugenics is the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally."

OBJECTS.

I.

Persistently to set forth the National Importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to parenthood under the domination of Eugenic ideals.

II.

To spread a knowledge of the Laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and so that knowledge might affect the improvement of the race.

III.

To further Eugenic Teaching, at home, in the schools, and elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Membership	-	-	-	One Guinea per Annum.
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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER, December, 1911. Sir Arthur Clay, Bart.: *Public Opinion and Industrial Unrest*. A review of the causes and results of the strikes of the summer of 1911. Chief amongst the former, the author places our Elementary School System, under which parents are relieved of all responsibility, moral and financial, for the education of the children they bring into the world. . . . After nine years of school, the children are thrown upon the world, to make their way as best they can, having learnt little or nothing that is of practical use to them, and with their moral nature altogether undeveloped and undisciplined. . . . "As he grows up, he learns that when he marries, the State will educate his children, will feed them if he does not do so himself, will provide for his old age, will help him to find work, and insure him against accident whilst doing it, will regulate hours and conditions of work in his favour, and will interfere in his interest with the wages he is paid." Thus, Sir Arthur Clay implies, that by weakening "his sense of personal duty,"—he is encouraged to rely upon others, and "taught that in order to obtain the improvement in his position which he naturally and properly desires, he must resort to agitation and violence."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER, March, 1912. Prince Kropotkin: *The Inheritance of Acquired Characters. Theoretical Difficulties*. This article touches on much of the controversy which has taken place in the world of Science since the earliest days of the study of heredity, but it deals principally with Darwin's Pangenesis and Weissmann's Germ-plasm, showing the essential difference of these two theories. Prince Kropotkin quotes the results of many experiments and researches by Prof. Houssey, O. Hertwig, Josef Nurbaum and Mieczyslaw Oxner; ". . . from the facts just mentioned, it is already obvious that the researches on regeneration do not yield support to the hypothesis of heredity which make no allowance for the inheritance of modification acquired by the body-cells." "One of the chief results of the discussion which took place in the years 1880-1893, and in which Herbert Spencer took a prominent part, was to define more accurately the proper rôle of natural selection in the evolution of the new species. It was shown that natural selection cannot be the origin of the so-called 'determinate' or 'cumulative' variation unless there is at work some cause affecting many individuals at the same time, in the same direction, and for a succession of generations . . . we must say, that the attempt to prove the impossibility of acquired characters, and as Prof. Osborne remarks, the attempt to explain evolution without recognising the transmission, have failed."

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, January, 1912. H. S. Shelton: *Eugenics*. After a brief reference to Sir Francis Galton, the author considers the meaning of positive and negative Eugenics. The latter advocating as it does, the discouragement of the propagation of the unfit, is finally dismissed as vague and unpracticable. The positive Eugenicist "deals with a problem that is at least real. . . . There is a growing disinclination towards marriage among the more intelligent and talented women, those who can easily earn a competence and who value their independence. The talented man, the artist, the man of letters, the scientific investigator, much more, the man of genius, has often to choose between career and parenthood. The ages of Catholicism often sterilised their best in the Convent. Do we not also sterilise our best; and can no remedy be found?"

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW, October, 1911. *The Alien Act. A Reply and a Rejoinder.* The former, from the pen of Mr. N. B. Dearle, is in defence of the Act, against an attack made by Mr. Zimmern in the March number of the EUGENICS REVIEW. Mr. Dearle denies that the Act is immoral because it is anti-semitic, and that is foolish "because . . . the only true wealth is character, the character of the Alien is superior to that of the Britisher, therefore it impoverishes the country to exclude the alien. . . . Two things have to be considered: first, is the character of the alien really superior—second, is it better to do the best for our own people, to develop and make the best of them, or allow them to be displaced by alien settlers and give them up as a bad job."

In his rejoinder, Mr. Zimmern makes the following three observations:

(1) A denial that the Act gives "unequivocal support to the right of asylum."

(2) A quotation from the Alien Commission, to deny any proof that aliens displace British labour.

(3) That the "reason for welcoming aliens is not that they bring new trades, but they make good citizens."

It is permissible to wonder whether that Kieff Jew spoken of by Mr. Zimmern is a desirable acquisition to any state.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW, January, 1912. A. M. Carr-Saunders: *The Problem of Alcoholism.* An attempt to sum up the controversy aroused last year by the memoir on alcoholism that was issued by Miss Elderton and Prof. Karl Pearson.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL, January, 1912. René L. Gerard: *Civilisation in Danger. France, England and Germany.* An examination of "the causes of enfeeblement which affect civilisation throughout the whole of Western Europe." In his own country, the author considers the "profound disorganisation of belief and conduct," and the falling birth-rate, the two most pregnant signs of decadence, and gives as the cause, the fact that a nation is in decay when it "abandons the fertile dream of its ancestors, without replacing this by a new dream, equally fortifying and creative of energy." For the surest remedy he would have the invigoration of public health. In England, M. Gerard is of opinion that "at the expense of his vitality, the Englishman has realised in his life more joy and less constraint. He has no longer blind confidence in himself, and in the destiny of England. The fear of decadence has entered his soul; it pursues him, and enervates him, the earliest sign of waning vigour. . . . And since in the German towns, there is a falling birth-rate, and a slackening of morality, it would appear that France is not alone in suffering from the growing disorganisation of belief and conduct."

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, November, 1911. James A. Field: *The Progress of Eugenics.* The title of this article is its own explanation. It is a brief sketch of the events, discoveries, and advances, which have marked the steps of the Science of Eugenics from 1865 until the present day.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW, January, 1912. Alexander Haig, M.D.: *Cancer, Gout and Rheumatism.* The bearing upon insanity of the above named diseases; the author maintains that "insanity is chiefly due to excess of waste products in the blood, which, by tiring out and weakening the heart, cause defective circulation in the brain."

THE JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE, January, 1912. John Turner, M.B., Medical Superintendent, Essex County Asylum, Brentford: *The Classification of Insanity.* "(1) The idiopathic, or those hereditarily predisposed, embracing by far the larger number of individuals; (2) The traumatic or accidental. . . . There are two very distinct classes, the idiots, resulting from trauma, and the imbeciles, resulting from congenital defect of structure, and a study of heredity in these cases should be one of the

means, probably the chief means, of discriminating one class from the other. If idiocy is acquired, there should not be a preponderance of defective ancestry; if imbecility is a congenital defect, there will be (and there is) a preponderance.

LA NOUVELLE REVUE, February, 1912. Jacques Daugny: *Contre la Depopulation*. In France, for the first half of 1911, the deaths exceeded by 18,000 the number of births, and M. Daugny has used this fact as the basis of his stirring appeal against the decadence that threatens his race. He advocates the admission into France of emigration. Already, for the few weeks of harvest, there come Belgians, Germans, Italians and Spaniards, only to return and bring up with French money, children, who may, one day, be the enemies of France.

"Would it not be wiser, from all points of view, that the hand of the foreign labourer, since it is indispensable, should contribute not only to the culture of the land, but to its defence?"

The author suggests that instead of transitory work, these foreigners should settle with their families. Already, statistics have shown, that of the million who colonise North Africa for France, the majority belong to other peoples, and that their fusion with French blood has resulted in a race prolific, energetic and mentally capable. There are now, in France, a few such colonies, and in Normandy, Champagne and Burgogne, more would be gladly welcomed.

THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL, March, 1912. Prof. Gustave Cohn: *The Increase of Population in Germany*.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS, January, 1912. Harrold Johnson: *The Problem of an effective Moral Education in Schools*.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW, March, 1912. George Hookham: *Professor Bergson as a critic of Darwin*. An excellent article, well worth reading.

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, December, 1911. I. A. Hourwich: *The Economic Aspects of Immigration*.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24TH, TO TUESDAY, 30TH, 1912

THE General Committee have extended a cordial invitation to attend the Meetings of the First International Eugenics Congress to—(1) All Societies studying Eugenics, Race-Hygiene and Heredity. (2) Delegates from public bodies occupied in Administration, Education, Religion, Medicine and Law. (3) All who are interested in the various aspects of Eugenics and Social Reform. Arrangements have been made by which the Meetings of the Congress, as well as the Exhibition, will be held at the University of London, South Kensington. Interpreters will be in attendance to assist members who are unfamiliar with the English language.

A full Programme, with complete local arrangements, will be forwarded to all members at least a month before the Meeting takes place.

Membership is acquired by the payment of £1. Members have the right to vote; they participate in all the functions of the Congress and receive the publications gratuitously. Persons desiring to attend the Congress as *Associates* pay 10/-. They are precluded from voting and are not

NOTES

THE following note has been received from a correspondent:—

If Eugenists are right as to the inheritance of all qualities, and if there has been for long ages a sorting out of the competent from the ranks of the poor, and of the incompetent from the rich, why is there not a marked segregation of intellect in the upper classes? This is a question which has at times been raised in the Eugenic controversy.

Where a pure caste system exists, obviously there can be no such sorting out. Even now there is a good deal of friction which prevents mobility between the classes, and the barriers which had to be overcome were, I believe, far more formidable two or three generations ago. This greater immobility in the past was due to several causes. In the first place real estate, then the main form of wealth, was less easily accumulated or dissipated than is personalty at present under our modern credit system, and families were consequently less apt to rise and fall in the social scale. Then again, it was far harder in those days for the labourer to save sufficiently to enable him to quit the ranks of labour, and this difficulty was enhanced by the fact that the means of education were then not available for all. Lastly, half a century ago, the birth-rate amongst the upper classes was far higher than at present and thus perhaps fewer gaps were then left to be filled up from below. For these reasons we should expect to find that the caste system was far more rigid in the past, a conclusion confirmed by the difficulty of pointing to instances more than 150 years ago of men rising from the ranks to positions of prominence. But there have always been some transfers taking place between the classes, and the foregoing merely explains why the process of segregation of intelligence in classes was, on the whole, likely to have been a very slow one. The important point to note is, however, that in bye-gone times especially, selection was more effective in the lower than in the higher strata. Primogeniture and the impediments to marriage thrown in the way of younger sons and daughters limited the competitive struggle amongst the rich, the heir or the individual designed to carry on succession being, as it were, selected by lot, and not on account of any innate superiority over the rest of the family. On the other hand, the crowded life of the poor always produced a tendency to early unions and a high birth-rate, and in this class it was the weak who went to the wall. As compared with what took place in the poorer strata, the racial progress amongst the richer castes for this reason always tended to be less rapid, and this slower progress may have counterbalanced the advantages they received from the admission of specially selected recruits from below into their ranks. The Scotch peasant may still perhaps be cited as an example of the good effects on the innate qualities produced by the hard life of the poor. Again it must be remembered that those who rise out of their class are less likely to marry, and for this reason good qualities are, as it were, less likely to rise to the surface. Moreover, illegitimate unions have always caused a considerable flow of blood from the top downwards, thus tending to equalise the innate characters of the classes. Personally, I believe that there is a considerable segregation of intellect—more especially of the power of forethought—amongst the richer classes; and I suggest the foregoing are some of the reasons why the innate differences between the social strata are not more marked than they are. In addition the tendency which recent researches have shown to exist for disease to appear earlier and earlier in succeeding generations should be mentioned as another of nature's methods of purifying degenerate stock. This method, however, seems likely to have been effective only in proportion to the prevalence of the evil, and it has therefore merely tended to lessen the difference between the innate capacities of the classes, not altogether to equalise them. Moreover, the alarming increase of insanity at the present day shows in the case of that

disease at all events that it has been quite ineffective as a purifying agency in recent years. The birth-rate amongst the poorer classes is, it is true, likely to continue to fall in future from causes which have no connection with their innate qualities, as has been the case in recent years more markedly with the richer classes. But for the foregoing reasons an innate want of forethought will probably become more and more notable as a characteristic of the very poorest classes; this will still tend to lead to early marriages and large families; and the evils thus produced will continue to call loudly for some antidote.

* * * * *

Chair of Genetics.—It is with the greatest pleasure we hear that an anonymous benefactor has endowed a chair of Genetics at Cambridge, thus encouraging in a most practical manner, the exact study of the laws of Heredity. The chair is to be named after Mr. Arthur Balfour at the request of the donor. The terms of the endowment are given in the following letter, sent by Viscount Esher to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.

Dear Vice-Chancellor.—Towards the end of last year there was a meeting held at Mr. Balfour's house in Carlton Gardens of a few representative members of the University of Cambridge interested in the subject of Genetics. The meeting had under consideration a short paper written by Mr. Balfour in July, 1910, which dealt with the endowment of the study of Genetics in the University of Cambridge. As a result of that meeting I am glad to be able to inform you that a generous benefactor, who stipulates that his name shall not be mentioned, has placed in my hands a sum of £20,000 for the purpose of endowing a Professorship at Cambridge in connection with the experimental study of heredity and of development by descent.

It is stipulated also that the new Chair shall be called the Balfour Professorship of Genetics.

There are two more subsidiary conditions which I am to place before you for your consideration: Firstly, that the first appointment should be made jointly by the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour. Secondly, that the regulations governing future appointments to and functions of the Chair shall be submitted through me to the anonymous benefactor before the endowment fund is placed in your hands.

I am able further to state that our generous benefactor is willing to furnish such funds as may be necessary to provide and equip a small station at Cambridge for the use of the Professor should such a course be considered desirable after careful examination of the methods likely to be most satisfactory for the purpose of research in the domain of Genetics.—

I remain, yours sincerely, ESHER.

* * * * *

Endowment for Experimental Heredity.—Owing to the generosity of Captain Dealtry Part in giving £10,000 to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, a most interesting series of experiments in Mendelism are to be undertaken. Major Hurst, of the Burbage Experiment Station (whose article on "Mendelian Heredity in Man" appears in this number), will be in charge of the experiments. The object of the scheme is to apply to horse breeding the recently discovered Mendelian law of heredity in order to produce, if possible, a true breeding race of speedy, staying, weight carrying thoroughbreds possessing the necessary jumping temperament, to hold their own across country. It will be most interesting to watch the course of this extremely practical application of the laws of Heredity.

* * * * *

The Feeble-Minded Control Bill.—Mr. Gresham Stewart, who drew the eleventh place in the Ballot for Private Members' Bills at the opening of the Session, has undertaken to introduce a Bill "for the better control of the Feeble-minded."

A joint meeting was held at the House of Commons of the supporters of the Feeble-Minded Control Bill and of the Mental Defect Bill. Although it had been definitely promised by a Cabinet Minister that a measure dealing with this subject should be introduced by the Government during the present session, it was nevertheless decided that a Private Member's measure should be brought forward. In the event of other business 'crowding out' the Government Bill, the passing of such a Bill was held to be desirable in order to give powers of certification and detention in the immediate future. There has been some confusion in the country at large owing to two Bills having been brought forward—the Mental Defect Bill, prepared by the Charity Organisation Committee, following closely the lines of the Recommendations of the Royal Commission, and entailing the expenditure of a considerable sum of public money, and the Feeble-Minded Control Bill drafted by the National Association for the After Care of the Feeble-Minded and this Society, which omits all mention of methods of administration, and merely legalises, under suitable safeguards, the certification and detention of the Feeble-Minded.

Every student of the problem knows that a complete measure, such as the Mental Defect Bill, is a necessity for the welfare of the Country, and the Eugenics Education Society heartily supports it. But, as the Standing Orders of the House impose great difficulties on private members when introducing measures involving the expenditure of public funds, it was thought better to press forward the Feeble-Minded Control Bill with the view of introducing the principle of segregation, and in the belief that it would necessitate the provision of more complete administrative machinery in the near future. It was, in fact, decided to drop the larger measure for the present, and all parties in the House have combined in support of the Feeble-Minded Control Bill. It is backed by Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir George Younger, Mr. Pike Pease, Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. Walter Rea, Mr. William Pearce, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Pollock, Dr. Addison, and Mr. Dickenson. From this it will be seen that the measure is strictly non-party, and non-controversial. The prospect of some real advance towards the Permanent Control of this unfortunate group in the community is at last within sight.

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American Eugenic Section.—A meeting of the Eugenics Section of the American Breeders' Association was held at Washington, December 29th and 30th, 1911, with the attendance of about fifty members at each sectional meeting.

At the general session, December 29th, Dr. E. E. Southard, director of the Massachusetts State Neuropathic Institute at Boston, gave a paper on "Geographical Relations of Nervous Diseases in Massachusetts." At the general evening session of December 29th, Hon. W. M. Hayes, assistant secretary of agriculture, gave a paper entitled "Constructive Eugenics." At the general session in the afternoon of December 30th, Dr. H. H. Goddard read a paper, "Heredity of Feeble Mindedness, a Social Danger."

The special session on the afternoon of December 29th was held at the Volta Bureau founded by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. After an address of welcome by the Superintendent of the Volta Bureau, Mr. Taylor, and response by the Secretary of the section, Dr. E. E. Southard was elected chairman for the meeting. Dr. Bell gave an opening address concerning the foundation and work of the Volta Bureau. Mr. H. H. Laughlin, Superintendent of the Eugenics Record Office, reported on the work of the office for the past year. Professor Robert De C. Ward, of Harvard University, read a paper, "Our Immigration Laws from the View Point of Eugenics." Dr. A. H. Estabrook, of the Eugenics Record Office, presented a paper on inheritance of shyness and of eroticism, based on some field studies. On motion of Mr. W. M. Hayes the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved; That the Eugenics Section organise a permanent committee on immigration, with authority to co-operate with similar committees of other organisations in securing laws which will be more effective in securing emigrants which bring good health and only normal and superior heredity to this country."

A party was personally conducted by Dr. Bell to inspect the vault and filing system of the Bureau.

A second special session of the Eugenics Section was held on December 30th at 9.30 in the Government Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Henry A. Cotton, Medical Director of Trenton State Hospital, was elected chairman *pro tempore*. Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital, discussed the methods and results of the field work, and spoke critically of the difficulties of diagnosis. He laid stress upon the importance of the charts in exhibiting the results in popular form. Dr. Frederick A. Rhodes, of Pittsburg, gave a paper entitled "Eugenics from the Standpoint of the Physician." Dr. Henry A. Cotton showed charts illustrating inheritance of insanity, and a paper by Dr. F. A. Woods, entitled "Alternative Human Inheritance in Eugenics" was read.

After luncheon, provided by Dr. White, an opportunity was given for visiting the hospital. The following officials were elected at the sectional meeting of December 30th: Dr. E. E. Southard, Chairman; Dr. H. H. Goddard, Vineland, N.J., Vice-Chairman; Dr. C. V. Davenport, Secretary.

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Kongress für Familiensforschung, Vererbungs- und Regenerations-lehre.—(Conference on Family Investigations, and the Theories of Heredity and Regeneration). A small Conference was held at Giessen, Germany, under the direction of Professor Sommer, from the 9th to 13th April. A representative of the Society communicated a paper on "The Eugenic Movement in England," but no very prominent part was taken by this country, our energies being absorbed by the International Eugenic Congress to be held in July.

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The Herbert Spencer Lecture.—Professor Bateson delivered the Herbert Spencer lecture at Oxford on February 28th, taking as his title "Biological Fact and the Structure of Society." The main trend of the discourse was to emphasise the need for further investigation before drastic legislative proposals were advocated, especially with regard to constructive Eugenics, such as marriage regulation. On the other hand, Professor Bateson endorsed the view that there existed ample evidence to justify the segregation of the hopelessly unfit on eugenic grounds. (This lecture is now published.)

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Polydactylism.—The following history of a Russian family appears in the *Daily News*, of March 19th: In the village of Koshilovo (Grodno Government) there are over 50 peasants who have more than the usual number of fingers.

According to interesting particulars published in the *Novoe Vremya*, they are all descendants of a peasant who married in the first half of last century, and who had extra fingers on one of his hands. In the present generation this abnormality is reproduced to the extent of 2, 3, 4, and even 5, additional fingers. Some cases simply show a thumb duplicated from the first joint.

As the result of intermarriage the deformity is spreading to neighbouring villages. It dispenses the young men from military service, however sound they may be constitutionally.

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The Symbol and Motto of the First International Eugenic Congress.—The organising Committee would welcome suggestions as to a suitable badge which might be worn by members of the Congress, and which might also be adopted as the crest of the Society. All suggestions to be received not later than the end of the first week in May.

QUARTERLY CHRONICLE

JANUARY 18th, Thursday, 5.30 p.m., at the Grafton Galleries.—Mrs. Macoy Irwen gave an address on “American Methods of introducing Eugenic Ideas into Elementary Schools.” Chairman,—the President. A discussion followed, which was opened by Mr. Cecil Chapman.

February 5th, Monday.—Dr. A. F. Tredgold gave a paper on “Family Records,” at the Burlington Gardens Theatre. Chairman,—the President. Mr. von Fleischl and Professor Benham, President of the New Zealand Eugenics Education Society, took part in the discussion.

February 15th, Thursday, at the Grafton Galleries.—Dr. Alfred Gossage gave a paper on “The Inheritance of some Human Abnormalities.” Chairman, the President. Mr. Mudge and Dr. Robert Jones were among those who took part in the discussion.

February 27th.—In response to an invitation from the Royal Society of Medicine, a deputation from the Medical Committee waited on the representatives of the Royal Society of Medicine at 15, Cavendish Square, to urge that more attention should be given to the prevention of venereal disease. The deputation consisted of the President, Dr. Mott, Dr. Hadley, Mr. Ernest Lane, Dr. Douglas White and Colonel Melville, who were most courteously received, and it was promised that the matter should be considered by the Governing body of the Royal Society of Medicine.

It is with pleasure we have since heard that a Committee has been appointed to consider the matter on which the members of the deputation have been invited to serve.

March 4th, Monday, 8.30 p.m., at Burlington Gardens Theatre.—Dr. James Oliver gave a paper on “Hereditary Twin-bearing and its Explanation.” Chairman, Dr. Langdon-Down.

March 18th, Thursday, at the Grafton Galleries.—Mr. E. J. Lidbetter, on “Nature and Nurture—a Study in Conditions.” Chairman, the President.

MEETINGS

February 1st, Thursday.—Mr. E. J. Lidbetter gave an address on Eugenics to the Adult Women’s School, Ilford.

A large number of meetings have been held during the winter in various parts of the country, at which addresses have been given by members of the Society. In many cases, the papers given have been passed through the hands of a member of the Executive Committee, and the diagrams and charts collected at the central office have been in great demand.

COMMITTEES

January 19th, Friday. The Medical Committee met at 6, York Buildings.

February 14th, Wednesday. Council Meeting.

„ 15th, Thursday. Medical Committee Meeting.

„ 22nd, Thursday. Congress Executive Meeting.

March 6th, Wednesday. Council Meeting.

April 3rd, Council Meeting.

„ „ Congress Executive Meeting.

BELFAST BRANCH

President : The Right Rev. C. F. D'Arcy, D.D., Bishop of Down.

Hon. Secretaries : Professor Gregg Wilson, Dr. Marion Andrews.

Chairman of Committees : Professor J. A. Lindsay.

ON January 23rd, a meeting of the Branch was held, at which "The Need for a Eugenics Society" formed the topic for discussion.

Mrs. Fennell and Dr. G. Wilson were the principal speakers, and several others participated.

On February 27th, a second meeting was held, at which Dr. Marion Andrews opened a discussion on "The Methods of Eugenics," and was followed by Dr. William Calwell.

An announcement was made by the Hon. Secretary, that Family Record Schedules had been prepared by the Research Advisory Committee and would be available for the use of members.

NEW ZEALAND, CHRISTCHURCH BRANCH

ON July 24th, a meeting was held in the City Council Chamber, Christchurch, when a Branch of the Eugenic Education Society of New Zealand was duly inaugurated.

The senior stipendiary magistrate, Mr. H. W. Bishop, consented to act as president, and a strong committee of ladies and gentlemen were elected to form a council, Mr. Thomas Baker acting as Hon. Secretary.

Very keen interest is being shown in the work of the society, and there is every prospect that it will be able to carry out valuable educational work.

Already two very excellent lectures have been given under the auspices of the society, one by the president, Mr. H. W. Bishop, the other by the president of the Dunedin Branch of the Eugenic Society, Dr. Benham, Professor of Biology at the Otago University. At both lectures there was a crowded attendance, many having to be turned away, owing to want of room.

A paid organiser has been appointed who will distribute literature, and in other ways seek to interest the public in the aims of the society.

NEW ZEALAND, DUNEDIN BRANCH

QUARTERLY REPORT

At the Annual General Meeting, held August 21st last, after the adoption of the Annual Report presented, and the election of officers for the ensuing year, Dr. J. O. Closs lectured on "Eugenics and Disease."

August 29th. The paper by Mr. T. K. Sidey, M.P., on "The Recent Legislation in New Zealand of Eugenic Bearing," was forwarded to the Parent Society for (suggested) insertion in the EUGENICS REVIEW.

September 5th. At the monthly meeting of the Council, Dr. W. M. Stenhouse gave a paper on "Eugenics—its Need and its Opportunity."

September 15th. At a Drawing Room Meeting given by Mesdames McCrorie and Grinling, at the residence of Mrs. McCrorie, Hawthorne Road, Mornington, and attended by fifty guests, Mr. A. H. Grinling gave a paper—"The Meaning and Aim of Eugenics."

September 19th. Professor W. B. Benham, D.Sc., F.R.S. (President) lectured on "Parenthood in Man." Knowledge of Facts in the lower forms, essential; Statistical Methods applied to Heredity in Man; Heredity and Eugenics.

September 29th. To fifty lady-students of the Otago University. Dr. Benham re-delivered his lecture—"Facts of Heredity and Problems of Eugenics."

October 3rd. To the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. H. D. Bedford, L.L.M., lectured on "Heredity and Environment."

October 8th. (Under the auspices of the Christchurch Branch) Dr. Benham (President Dunedin Branch) lectured to an audience of four hundred on "Heredity and Eugenics."

October 17th. At a *Conversazione* for members of the Society, in Early Settlers' Hall, Mr. H. D. Bedford, L.L.M., re-delivered his Lecture—"Eugenics and the State," and following up the suggestions urged upon us by our Hon. President, Sir John Findlay, K.C.M.G., LL.D., in his lecture on "Urbanisation and National Decay" in January last, Mr. Tannock, Superintendent of Dunedin Botanical Gardens, gave a limelight lecture on "Town-Planning."

November 7th. At the monthly meeting of the Council Dr. Sydney Allen gave a paper on "Positive Eugenics—the great need for encouragement of increase of the birth-rate on the part of the fit."

November 21st. At Stuart Hall, Rev. R. E. Davies, M.A., lectured on "Eugenics and Christianity."

November 24th. At a reception to Admiral Henderson, member of the Council of the London E.E.S., the Admiral spoke on the "Origin and Work of the Parent Society," and "The Widely Favourable Field for the adoption of Eugenic Principles afforded by N.Z."

A number of important proposals bearing on (1) the eugenic value of maternity insurance; (2) the reduction of the restrictive taxation of the fit for the support of the unfit—the unemployable, etc.; (3) immigration of the fit, the unfit—the undesirable (as potential parent); and (4) the prepared schedules for the record of hereditary transmission of abilities, temperament and disease, have been embodied in letters addressed to the Hon. Sir J. G. Findlay, Hon. President of the N.Z. Society, to the Hon. G. Fowlds, Hon. Vice-President of the Society, and to the Hon. the Minister for Labour. Copies of these letters have been forwarded to the Parent E.E.S., to each of the Branch (Eugenics) Societies of N.Z., and to Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards of N. Z., for endorsement. Included in these proposals is a special recommendation of Mr. A. N. Field's scheme for (private and confidential) Medical Examination prior to marriage under conditions similar to those required for life insurance (see Christchurch *Evening News*, September 18th, 1911, and *THE EUGENICS REVIEW*, January, 1911), with its proposed Government systematic grading of the health certificates thus supplied; these graded certificates to afford the material for annual returns of statistics as to good and other marriages; which returns would form the basic work for the collection of "Accurate N.Z. Data about Human Heredity."

The Secretary of the London Society having written, respecting the "Biological factor in Infant Mortality," that "under the direction of Professor Punnett (Professor of Biology, Cambridge), Dr. Mott, Dr. Tredgold, and others, a form of inquiry was being prepared for the use of medical officers of health, sanitary inspectors, and medical men, by which the histories should be collected of families in which infant mortality had been present for two or three generations, and also the histories of families living under similar conditions where the infant death-rate was very low": it was resolved to solicit the aid of the Medical Association of Otago in conducting a similar form of inquiry in the district of this Branch.

Large correspondence had been received from prospective eugenicists in Victoria, from each of the Branch Societies in New Zealand, from the Parent Society, London; together with letters and printed matter from Dr. Dukes (a writer on Eugenics, etc., in the *British Medical Journal*, of July 8th, 1911; from Dr. Goddard, Director of Research at the Vineland (New Jersey) School for Backward and Feeble-minded Children; and from the Indiana State Board of Health. The Indiana communication contains

the following paragraph: "No licence to marry shall be issued where either of the parties is an imbecile, epileptic, of unsound mind, nor to any male person who is, or has been within five years, an inmate of any country asylum or home for indigent persons unless it satisfactorily appears that the cause of such conditions has been removed, and that such male applicant is able to support a family and likely to so continue," etc.

During the absence of our President, Dr. Benham, on a trip to Britain (November, 1911, to May, 1912), Dr. Will acts as Chairman for the Council.

International Eugenic Congress:—Mrs. P. Harris, London, the N.Z. Representative on the London Council, and Admiral Henderson (touring N.Z. during November) have been nominated as Delegates for New Zealand.

Membership of Dunedin Branch, 181; Subscribers to *EUGENICS REVIEW*, 117; Subscribers to Galton Eugenics Laboratory Lectures, 4.

N.B.—The Editors much regret that the above arrived just too late for insertion in the January number.

HASLEMERE BRANCH

THREE meetings have been held this quarter, at all of which Mr. E. J. Lidbetter spoke.

Thursday, January 25th. On "The Public Services."

Thursday, February 22nd. On "Application."

These two lectures completed Mr. Lidbetter's Course on "The Social Application of Eugenics."

On Monday, March 18th, a public meeting was held in the evening, when Mr. Lidbetter gave a condensed version of his course.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH

President: Sir James Barr, M.D.

Hon. Secretary: R. T. Bodey, M.A., 63, Hartington Road, Liverpool.

THE Council met at 72, Rodney Street, on the 17th January, Sir James Barr in the Chair; Mr. R. T. Bodey, M.A., was elected as the new secretary. The retiring secretary, Mrs. Johnson-Houghton, received the hearty thanks of all for her pioneer work on behalf of the Branch.

A further Council Meeting was held on March 6th.

The February lecture was given by Mr. Douglas Laurie, on February 21st, at the Medical Institution, on "The New Heredity."

The March lecture was given by Mrs. Cyril Burt, on March 11th, at the Medical Institution, on "The Inheritance of Mental Characteristics."

Of lectures on Eugenics given in the district, though not directly under the auspices of the Society, one given by Dr. Warrington, on February 12th, to the Literary and Social Society, at St. Andrew's, Church of Scotland, under the title "Elementary Reflections on the Eugenic Problems" is to be recorded.

Eugenics was represented at the Conference of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union held in Liverpool, in January, and at an Exhibition and Soirée, given in February, at the Zoology Department of the University.

We are looking forward to a visit on May 23rd from Miss Dendy.

R. D. L.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A Comparative Microscopic Study of the Melanin Content of Pigmented Skins. With Special Reference to the Question of Colour Inheritance Among Mulattos*, by PROF. H. E. JORDAN, New York.
- A* Introduction to Eugenics*, by W. C. D. WHETHAM and C. D. WHETHAM. (Publishers: Bowes & Bowes, Cambridge. Price 1s. net.)
- Distribution of Income, The*, by WILLIAM SMART, M.A., D.Phil., LL.D. (Publishers: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price 3s. 6d.)
- Eugenics Record Office. Bulletin No. 4. *A First Study of Inheritance in Epilepsy*, by C. B. DAVENPORT and DAVID F. WEEKS, M.D.
- Eugenics Record Office. Bulletin No. 5. *A Study of Heredity of Insanity in the Light of the Mendelian Theory*, by A. J. ROSANOFF, M.D., and FLORENCE J. ORR, B.S.
- Heredity and Society*, by W. C. D. WHETHAM and C. D. WHETHAM. (Publishers: Longmans, Green & Co. Price 6s. net.)
- L'Uomo come specie Collettiva*, by GUIFFRIDA-RUGGERI. (Publisher: Napoli Tipografia Della R. Università Achille Cimmaruta.)
- Measurement of Mental Ability of Backward Children, The*, by A. R. ABELSON. (From *The Journal of Psychology*, Vol. IV., Parts 3 and 4, December, 1911.) (Publishers: University Press, Cambridge.)
- Meddelelser om Danmarks Antropologi udgivne af Den Antropologiske Komité*. (Publishers: G. E. C. Gads, Forlag, København.)
- Mere Man*, by MARGARET DALHAM. Publishers: Bennett & Co. The Century Press. Price 2s. 6d. net.)
- Modern Prison Curriculum, The*, by R. F. QUINTON, M.D. (Publishers: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price 5s.)
- Morphologie Medicale*, by A. CHAILLOU and LEON MACAULIFFE. (Publishers: Octave Doin Fils, 8, Place De L'Odéon 8, Paris. Price 5 francs.)
- National Happiness under Individualism—An Explanation of the Poverty and Riches Problem*, by BINNIE DUNLOP, M.B., Brasted, Kent. Price 3d.)
- National Insurance*, by A. S. COMYNS CARR, W. H. STUART GARNETT, and J. H. TAYLOR, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Publishers: Macmillan & Co. Price 6s.)
- NEW TRACTS FOR THE TIMES:**
- National Ideals and Race-Regeneration*, by the REV. R. F. HOUGHTON, M.A., D.D. (Publishers: Cassell & Co., Ltd. Price 6d. net.)
- Problems of Sex*, by PROF. J. A. THOMSON and PROF. PATRICK GEDDES. (Publishers: Cassell & Co., Ltd. Price 6d. net.)
- Womanhood and Race-Regeneration*, by MARY SCHARLIEB, M.D., M.S. (Publishers: Cassell & Co., Ltd. Price 6d. net.)
- Pauperism (England and Wales)*. (Publishers: Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 4d. net.)

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY AND OF THE FRAY:

- No. I. *Supplement to the Memoir entitled "The Influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Ability of the Offspring,"* by KARL PEARSON. (Publishers: Dulau & Co., Ltd. Price 1s. net.)

- No. II *Mental Defect, Mal-Nutrition, and the Teachers' Appreciation of Intelligence*, by DAVID HERON, D.Sc. (Publishers: Dulan & Co., Ltd. Price 1s. net.)
- „ III. *An Attempt to correct some of the mis-statements made by Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., and Mary D. Sturge, M.D., in their Criticisms of the Galton Laboratory Memoir: "A First Study of the Influence of Parental Alcoholism,"* by KARL PEARSON. (Publishers: Dulan & Co., Ltd. Price 1s. net.)
- „ IV. *The Fight against Tuberculosis and the Death-Rate from Phthisis*, by KARL PEARSON. (Publishers: Dulan & Co., Ltd. Price 1s. net.)
- Social Pathology*, by SAMUEL GEORGE SMITH, Ph.D., LL.D. (Publishers: The MacMillan Company, New York. Price 8s. 6d. net.)
- Some Points Complementary to the Institution of Post-Graduate Instruction in Psychiatry*, by DAVID ORR, M.D. (Publishers: Adlard & Son, Bartholomew Press.)
- The New Treatment of the Mind*, by R. DEMAINE GRANGE. (Publishers: Bennett & Co. The Century Press. Price 3s. net.)